

03

COUNTRIES, STATES AND GOVERNMENTS: ASSESSMENT

The Survey attempts for the first time to gauge the commitment to the goals of the process of all EU Member States and MPCs.

Presidencies and Co-Presidencies of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership

As in the EU, the political thrust and orientation of the EMP are determined by its rotating Presidency. Until 2008, the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership was managed, at the multilateral level, by the European Commission under the rotating Presidency of the EU (in consultation with MPCs through the Senior Officers and Euromed Committee meetings). This changed in July 2008 when the Co-Presidency system of the Union for the Mediterranean was established, giving the EMP a more inter-governmental tone. For 2008-2010, the Co-Presidency for the MPCs is run by Egypt; the EU Co-Presidency was assumed by the French EU Presidency in July-December 2008 and jointly by the EU Czech Presidency and France in January-June 2009 and by the EU Swedish Presidency and France in July-December 2009.

As seen above (Section 1.5), the appreciation of the effectiveness of the Co-Presidency system is unclear, with 30% considering that it is effective or very effective, against 31% who consider it ineffective or very ineffective (Question 3.4.). When it comes to the grading of the performance of the Egyptian and French Co-Presidencies, the assessment is equally balanced, although more favourable to the French Co-Presidency (5.09 on average, with 46% in the 6-10 bracket, but 11% grading it very poorly, 0-1) than to the Egyptian one (4.28, with 51% in the 0-4 bracket and a meagre 5% grading it 9-10). Assessment of both Co-Presidencies is much more negative in the case of Maghreb respondents (74% in the 0-4 bracket, with 32% in the 0-1 bracket for the Egyptian Co-Presidency, and 51% in the 0-4 bracket, 27% 0-1, for the French Co-Presidency), in particular Algerians.

As for the successive EU Presidencies in charge of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (in the case of the Czech one, the last considered in the Survey, jointly with the French Co-Presidency), assessment is quite clear for the two most recent ones:

- the Czech Presidency of the EU Council (January-June 2009) receives a very bad grade (3.42 on average, with 69% of answers between 0 and 4); no doubt this poor perception was influenced by the change in Government in the middle of the Presidency;
- the French Presidency of the EU Council (July-December 2008), under which the UfM was established and the Paris Summit and the Marseille Ministerial Conference took place, receives a relatively high grade (6.17, with 52% giving a 7 to 10 grade). This is clearly higher than the one given to the French Co-Presidency of the UfM, which might point to some disfunctionality in the UfM Co-Presidency system itself.

The rest of the former EU Council Presidencies receive average grades around 5, and they tend to be less and less remembered as time goes by, as shown by the percentage of "Don't know" answers.

Question 1.6.

How would you grade the action of the different Presidencies and Co-Presidencies of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership?

Assessment of EU Presidencies and MPC Co-Presidencies	Assessments											Total*	Aver.	Dkn	Total**
	Very negative					Very positive									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
Austrian EU Presidency (January-June 2006)	5	16	23	41	36	48	15	18	8	4	1	215	4.163	133	348
	2%	7%	11%	19%	17%	22%	7%	8%	4%	2%	0%	100%		38%	
Finnish EU Presidency (July-December 2006)	4	10	15	23	30	56	34	38	26	8	3	247	5.219	102	349
	2%	4%	6%	9%	12%	23%	14%	15%	11%	3%	1%	100%		29%	
German EU Presidency (January-June 2007)	3	8	12	14	34	57	43	47	32	8	3	261	5.517	87	348
	1%	3%	5%	5%	13%	22%	16%	18%	12%	3%	1%	100%		25%	
Portuguese EU Presidency (July-December 2007)	3	4	11	20	40	48	55	43	25	9	1	259	5.436	86	345
	1%	2%	4%	8%	15%	19%	21%	17%	10%	3%	0%	100%		25%	
Slovenian EU Presidency (January-June 2008)	9	10	17	28	49	43	44	30	17	6	1	254	4.776	93	347
	4%	4%	7%	11%	19%	17%	17%	12%	7%	2%	0%	100%		27%	
French EU Presidency (July-December 2008)	5	10	17	11	22	41	44	64	47	34	15	310	6.174	42	352
	2%	3%	5%	4%	7%	13%	14%	21%	15%	11%	5%	100%		12%	
Czech EU Presidency (January-June 2009)	39	31	46	39	48	33	23	16	10	4	4	293	3.423	59	352
	13%	11%	16%	13%	16%	11%	8%	5%	3%	1%	1%	100%		17%	
Egyptian Co-Presidency of the EMP (July 2008-June 2009)	10	31	30	28	35	51	28	27	17	4	3	264	4.277	82	346
	4%	12%	11%	11%	13%	19%	11%	10%	6%	2%	1%	100%		24%	
French Co-Presidency of the EMP (July 2008-June 2009)	11	19	22	21	29	51	43	41	33	10	6	286	5.091	61	347
	4%	7%	8%	7%	10%	18%	15%	14%	12%	3%	2%	100%		18%	

(*) Total number of answers expressing a particular assessment or opinion (i.e., excluding "Don't know" answers)

(**) Total number of respondents including "Don't know" answers

3.1. Progress and Commitment of MPCs

Answers to Question 1.2 point clearly to the weak political will for reform of MPCs as one of the main obstacles to achieving the goals of the EMP. But the situation is not homogeneous across MPCs, and in order to guide policy choices in the future, in the framework of the principle of differentiation, it is very important to determine which countries are making more progress in reform, and exactly in which fields. Questions 1.7 and 1.8 aim to do so, based on the perceptions of experts and actors.

As far as the general progress of Mediterranean Partner Countries across all dimensions of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership is concerned, only Morocco and Tunisia, and to a lesser extent Jordan, seem to pass the mark. Morocco gets a 6.09 average grade (on a 0-10 scale from very disappointing to very positive), with 47% of respondents in the 7-10 bracket and only 3% in the 0-1 bracket. As for Tunisia (5.25 average), 33% see positive or very positive progress against 8% of respondents who are very disappointed, whereas for Jordan (5.21) only 4% are very disappointed, against 26% who see positive or very positive progress.

Question 1.7. a)

How would you assess the progress of Mediterranean Partner Countries in the achievement of the objectives of the EMP in 2005-2009?

a) In general:	Assessments											Total*	Aver.	Dkn	Total**		
	Very negative					Very positive											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10						
Mediterranean Partner Countries																	
Algeria	16	23	48	50	48	43	30	7	2	1	1	269	3.49	67	336		
	6%	9%	18%	19%	18%	16%	11%	3%	1%	0%	0%	100%		20%			
Egypt	7	19	31	34	44	56	43	33	11	4	1	283	4.46	52	335		
	2%	7%	11%	12%	16%	20%	15%	12%	4%	1%	0%	100%		16%			
Israel	42	18	32	23	28	30	33	24	19	7	2	258	3.93	73	331		
	16%	7%	12%	9%	11%	12%	13%	9%	7%	3%	1%	100%		22%			
Jordan	5	6	9	32	38	52	56	43	18	6	3	268	5.21	67	335		
	2%	2%	3%	12%	14%	19%	21%	16%	7%	2%	1%	100%		20%			
Lebanon	5	12	20	30	42	63	45	38	10	2	2	269	4.75	66	335		
	2%	4%	7%	11%	16%	23%	17%	14%	4%	1%	1%	100%		20%			
Morocco	3	6	8	16	28	46	49	61	51	22	6	296	6.08	40	336		
	1%	2%	3%	5%	9%	16%	17%	21%	17%	7%	2%	100%		12%			
Occup. Palestinian Ter.	32	24	35	36	33	37	42	20	15	1	0	275	3.78	56	331		
	12%	9%	13%	13%	12%	13%	15%	7%	5%	0%	0%	100%		17%			
Syria	30	33	36	44	48	37	19	7	4	1	1	260	4.18	73	333		
	12%	13%	14%	17%	18%	14%	7%	3%	2%	0%	0%	100%		22%			
Tunisia	7	17	20	19	25	48	52	48	36	5	4	281	5.25	52	333		
	2%	6%	7%	7%	9%	17%	19%	17%	13%	2%	1%	100%		16%			

(*) Total number of answers expressing a particular assessment or opinion (i.e., excluding "Don't know" answers)

(**) Total number of respondents including "Don't know" answers

Syria, Algeria, Palestine and Israel get very negative results with a very high percentage of very disappointed respondents (respectively, 25%, 15%, 21% and 23% in the 0-1 bracket).

In general, Maghreb respondents tend to grade progress of MPCs slightly lower than the average, and Mashreq ones higher. Interestingly, the perception of Maghreb respondents about the progress achieved by Algeria is even more negative than the average (2.8 on average, 28% at 0-1, even 36.3% at 0-1 for Algerian respondents themselves); the perception of Maghreb respondents about progress in Morocco is also slightly lower than the average, whereas Spanish respondents grade Morocco higher than the average respondent. Israeli respondents are much more self-indulgent than the average (5.71 against 3.93 on average), and much more negative on Syria (2.1 against 3.18 averages). In any case, the results for Israel do not seem to be significant, as they are biased by the Arab-Israeli conflict.

By priority areas of the EMP, we asked respondents to name the three countries which had advanced most in each field, and the results are of course more nuanced (in any case, the high proportion of “Don’t know” answers in this question is notable, amounting typically to over 20% for the Political and Security Partnership, 35-40% for Sustainable Socio-Economic Development and Reform, as well as for Education and Socio-Cultural Exchanges, and 45-50% for Migration, Social Integration, Justice and Security). When “Don’t know” answers exceeded 40%, we considered the answers not significant and they are not even mentioned in the analysis. As a rule of thumb, we underline progress of any country getting 100 mentions or more as a top performer in a particular field.

In the field of Political and Security Partnership, Morocco received more mentions for extending political pluralism and participation by citizens, followed by Lebanon and far behind Jordan and Israel. Again, Morocco and Lebanon are the top performers, according to the respondents, in relation to enabling citizens to participate in decision-making at the local level. As far as the participation of women in decision-making is concerned, Morocco again leads the field. In terms of freedom of expression and association, Lebanon and Morocco are the countries most often mentioned as having made more progress, followed by Israel. The same three countries, with Morocco standing out, lead the perceived progress in fostering civil society. Syria and Algeria are the countries mentioned least frequently for their progress in any of these regards.

In the socio-economic field, Tunisia surpasses Lebanon as the second in progress together with Morocco. The two Maghreb countries lead the ranking of progress for the following three dimensions: increase in North-South and South-South regional cooperation (this jointly with Egypt and Jordan), improving the business climate and creating more job opportunity for youths and increasing the percentage of women in employment. Tunisia is the lonely leader in reducing regional poverty rates. Syria and the Occupied Palestinian Territories are the countries least often mentioned on all dimensions, followed by Algeria.

Question 1.7. b)

In specific areas, please indicate the three countries which have made most progress in the respective thematic area.

1. Political and Security Partnership	Algeria	Egypt	Israel	Jordan	Lebanon	Morocco	Occup. Palest. Territ.	Syria	Tunisia	Dkn	Total respondents
Extend political pluralism and participation by citizens	26	40	94	106	141	185	44	8	48	50	315
	8%	13%	30%	34%	45%	59%	14%	3%	15%	16%	
Enable citizens to participate in decision-making at the local level	28	34	92	78	107	146	48	4	48	67	304
	9%	11%	30%	26%	35%	48%	16%	1%	16%	22%	
Increase the participation of women in decision-making	27	36	96	89	90	152	26	18	96	58	307
	9%	12%	31%	29%	30%	50%	9%	6%	31%	19%	
Ensure freedom of expression and association	30	33	105	83	136	137	31	6	31	70	306
	10%	11%	35%	27%	45%	45%	10%	2%	10%	23%	
Foster the role of civil society	25	43	103	88	121	141	45	12	35	61	301
	8%	14%	34%	29%	40%	47%	15%	4%	12%	20%	
Enable the further implementation of UN and Regional Charters and Conventions	27	59	23	73	60	96	23	9	49	133	297
	9%	20%	8%	25%	20%	33%	8%	3%	17%	45%	

2. Sustainable Socio-Economic Development and Reform	Algeria	Egypt	Israel	Jordan	Lebanon	Morocco	Occup. Palest. Territ.	Syria	Tunisia	Dkn	Total respondents
Create more job opportunities for the increasing numbers of young people across the region	32	45	76	74	32	104	8	14	97	110	297
	11%	15%	26%	25%	11%	35%	3%	5%	33%	37%	
Improve business climate, in particular for SMEs	34	71	74	75	45	134	5	14	125	80	300
	11%	24%	25%	25%	15%	45%	2%	5%	42%	27%	
Reduce regional poverty rates	35	28	53	71	41	69	14	24	99	123	289
	12%	10%	18%	25%	14%	24%	5%	8%	34%	43%	
Reduce the prosperity gap and raise GDP growth rates	43	30	58	58	34	70	7	15	99	128	287
	15%	11%	20%	20%	12%	25%	2%	5%	35%	45%	
Increase in North-South and South-South regional cooperation	29	96	27	93	37	145	8	14	98	86	292
	10%	33%	9%	32%	13%	50%	3%	5%	34%	30%	
Increase in the percentage of women in employment in partner countries	34	34	60	53	64	91	10	15	92	117	288
	12%	12%	21%	18%	22%	31%	3%	5%	32%	41%	

In the field of Education and Socio-Cultural Exchanges, the high percentage of “Don't know” answers and the dispersion of answers make it very difficult to draw conclusions on the progress of different MPCs: the only dimension in which two countries stand out is the increase of awareness and understanding of the different cultures and civilisations, where Morocco and Jordan are perceived as the countries having made most progress. The countries least often mentioned as having experienced progress in this area are Syria, the Occupied Palestinian Territories, Algeria and Egypt.

Question 1.7.b)

In specific areas. Please indicate the three countries which have made most progress in the respective thematic area.

3. Education and Socio-Cultural Exchanges	Algeria	Egypt	Israel	Jordan	Lebanon	Morocco	Occup. Palest. Territ.	Syria	Tunisia	Dkn	Total respondents
	Halve the number of illiterate female and male adults and children	44 15%	40 14%	61 21%	64 22%	55 19%	54 18%	19 7%	32 11%		
Promote equitable access to quality education	24 8%	38 13%	90 31%	81 28%	60 21%	62 21%	15 5%	22 8%	79 27%	106 37%	290
Reduce disparities in educational achievement between Euro-Mediterranean states	16 6%	31 11%	58 20%	61 21%	51 18%	53 18%	13 5%	8 3%	60 21%	151 52%	288
Enhance graduate employment through efficient, high quality higher education	24 8%	39 13%	90 31%	68 23%	56 19%	70 24%	11 4%	13 5%	73 25%	113 39%	291
Increase awareness and understanding of the different cultures and civilisations	14 5%	78 27%	90 10%	93 32%	80 28%	108 37%	21 7%	20 7%	66 23%	93 32%	291

Concerning the issues of Migration, Social Integration, Justice and Security, the high prevalence of “Don't know” answers prevents any significant conclusion to be drawn. However, Morocco again stands out as far as promoting legal migration opportunities and facilitating the flow of remittance transfers are concerned.

Question 1.7. b)

In specific areas. Please indicate the three countries which have made most progress in the respective thematic area.

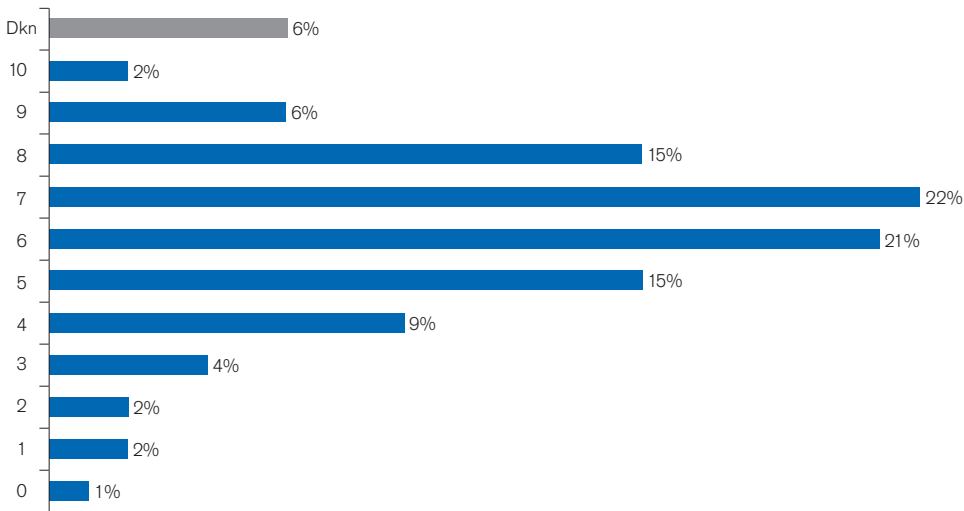
4. Migration, Social Integration, Justice and Security	Algeria	Egypt	Israel	Jordan	Lebanon	Morocco	Occup. Palest. Territ.	Syria	Tunisia	Dkn	Total respondents
	Promote legal migration opportunities	33 12%	41 15%	29 11%	40 15%	31 11%	101 37%	5 2%	10 4%		
Facilitate the flow of remittance transfers	31 11%	64 23%	25 9%	39 14%	57 20%	105 38%	5 2%	3 1%	63 23%	127 45%	280
Address "brain drain"	24 9%	40 15%	50 19%	43 16%	34 13%	64 24%	10 4%	16 6%	52 19%	138 51%	270
Reduce significantly the level of illegal migration, trafficking in human beings	54 20%	35 13%	24 9%	34 12%	14 12%	85 31%	6 2%	15 6%	70 26%	136 50%	275
Strengthen modernisation and efficiency of the administration of justice	20 7%	31 11%	38 14%	70 26%	52 19%	87 32%	9 3%	7 3%	49 18%	125 46%	273
Reinforce judicial cooperation	31 11%	44 16%	24 9%	53 19%	36 13%	89 32%	7 3%	8 3%	48 17%	137 50%	277
Promote the ratification/ implementation of the relevant UN conventions for organised crime	23 9%	38 14%	21 8%	52 19%	31 12%	60 22%	9 3%	10 4%	51 19%	150 56%	269

3.2. Turkey

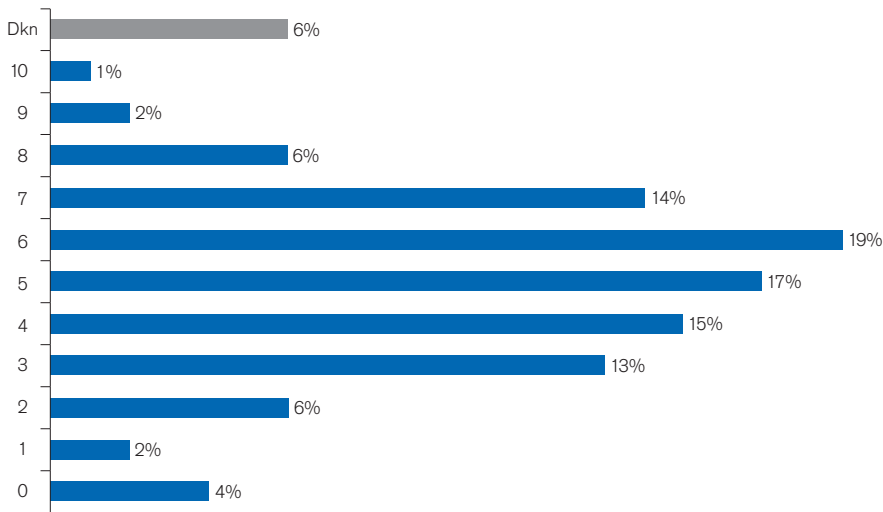
Progress of Turkey in the fulfilment of political and economic criteria for the pre-accession process is judged positively overall. In terms of political criteria, progress is considered to be best in relation to regional issues and international obligations (only 17% grades 0-4, and 53% at 7 or more) and democracy and the rule of law (9% consider progress disappointing or very disappointing and 45% positive or very positive). Although progress in human rights and protection of minorities lags behind, it is also at acceptable levels (only 6% consider it very disappointing).

In relation to economic criteria, the assessment is even more positive, with more than 58% of respondents giving Turkey a grade of 7 or more in the three economic criteria.

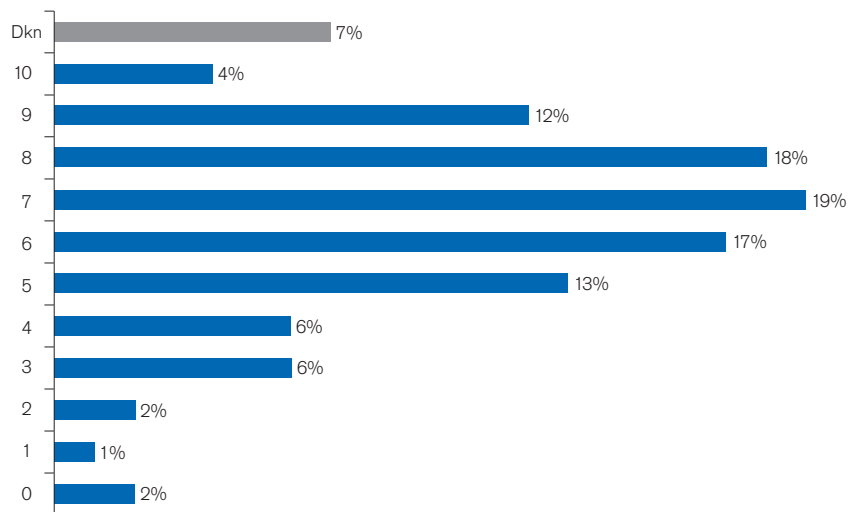
Democracy and the rule of law



Human rights and protection of minorities

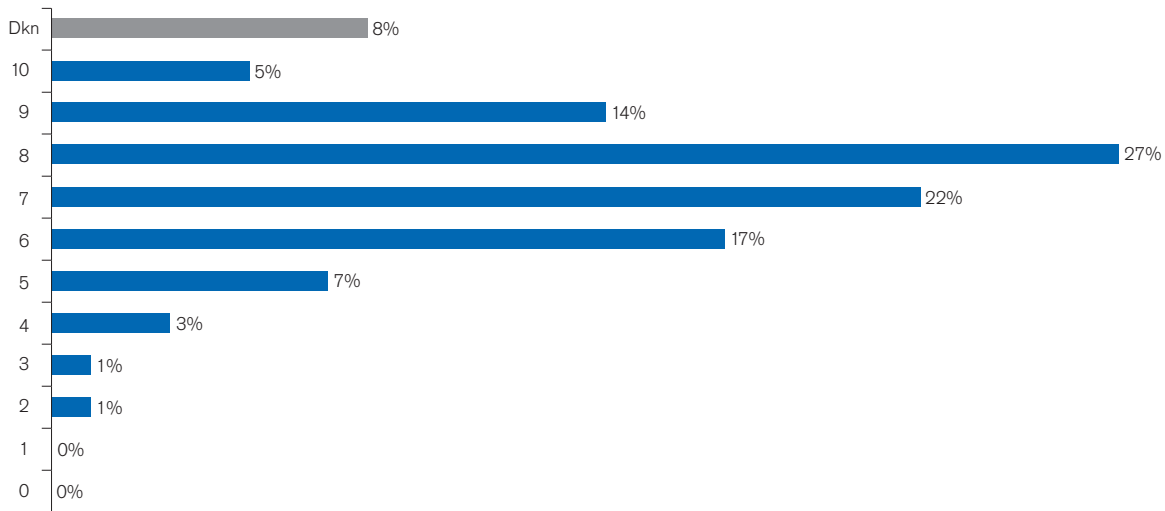


Regional issues and international obligations

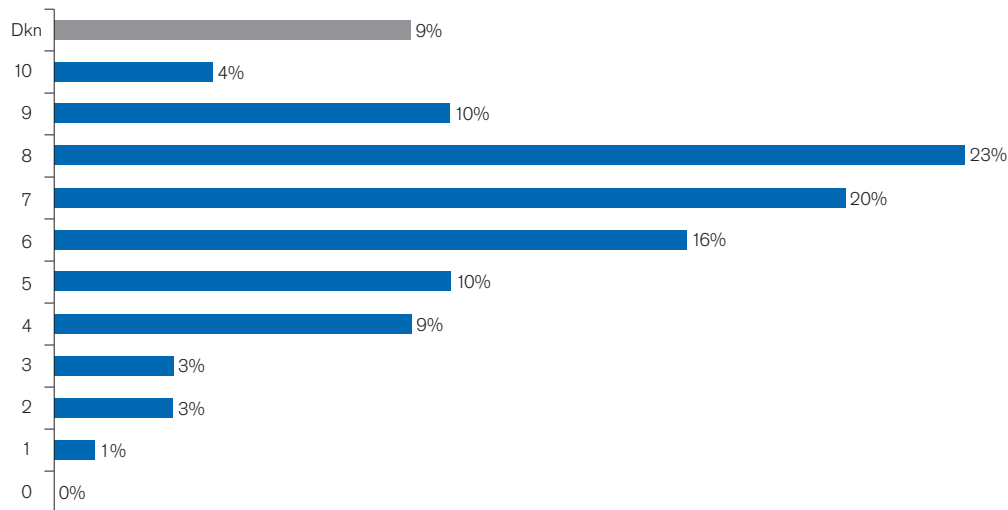


10 = Very positive 0 = Very disappointing

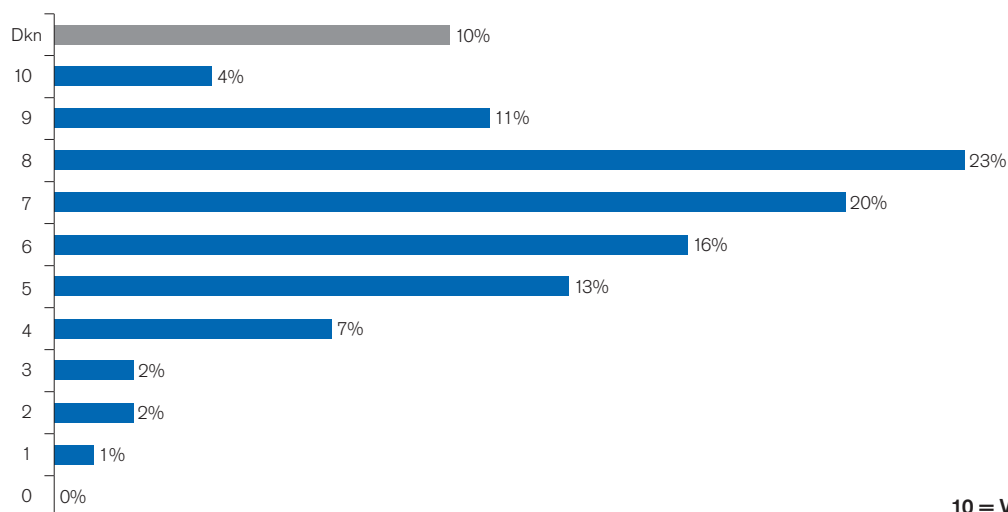
The existence of functioning market economy



Ability to assume the obligations of membership



The capacity to cope with competitive pressure and market forces within the Union



10 = Very positive 0 = Very disappointing

Logically, a high proportion of respondents expect Turkey to join the EU as a full Member State “in the next 20 years” (Question 4.3). 55% consider it probable or very probable (7-10) and only 22% see a very low probability or no probability at all (0-3) of this happening. This probability is assessed at the highest level by Turkish respondents themselves (83% of experts and actors who participated in the Survey consider it probable or very probable, and 25% grade the probability with a 10) and at the lowest level by Mashreq and non-Mediterranean EU Member States (for the latter, 27% consider that the probability is low or non-existent and 39% high or very high).

Question 4.3.

How do you assess the probability that Turkey will join the EU as a full Member State in the next 20 years?

	Degree of probability												Dkn	Total**		
	No probability				Very high probability										Total*	Aver.
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					
Turkey's prospects for accession to the EU	7	10	27	29	25	37	39	43	37	35	30	319	5.9	10	329	
	2%	3%	8%	9%	8%	12%	12%	13%	12%	11%	9%	100%		3%		

(*) Total number of answers expressing a particular assessment or opinion (i.e., excluding “Don’t know” answers)

(**) Total number of respondents including “Don’t know” answers

“As long as requirements for accession are met by Turkey and accession is made a priority issue by the political parties in Turkey, there is high probability that the EU members will see the benefits in further enlarging with Turkey in a not too distant future.”

Turkish respondent

“Because of several ethnic problems as well as the Cyprus problem Turkey still has little chance to be an EU member. The Islamist movement is another important obstacle.”

Cypriot respondent

“In the last half a decade the EU seemed to be less and less decided to include Turkey, regardless of the Turkish efforts; also the EU will be most likely to focus on solving internal problems rather than including new members with their own problems.”

Rumanian respondent

“It will take time but it will happen. It would be an important factor of the Euromed relations and can play a positive role in the Middle East conflict.”

German respondent

3.3. EU Member States' Commitment

Respondents were also asked to grade the degree of commitment of the EU Member States to the EMP in general on a very disappointing (0) to very positive scale (10) (Question 1.9).

Apart from the very high frequency of “Don’t know” answers for new Eastern European Member States (Latvia, Lithuania, Bulgaria, Estonia, Rumania, Hungary and Slovakia, but also Luxembourg and Ireland), results are not surprising, but they are revealing. The four

most committed countries to the EMP, in the view of experts and actors who answered the Survey, are, in this order, Spain and France, but closely followed by Italy and surprisingly Sweden (for Spain, 69% of respondents grade its commitment in the 7-10 bracket, for France 65%, and for Italy and Sweden 46%). This might reveal that 2008-2010 provides a unique combination of EU Presidencies very favourable to the development and deepening of the EMP, an opportunity that might take a long time to emerge again. The other countries perceived as most committed to the Mediterranean are Mediterranean European countries such as Portugal, Malta and Greece, joined by Germany, Belgium and Finland.

At the other extreme of the spectrum, the new Eastern European Member States are perceived as the least committed to the EMP: nine out of the ten 2004 new Member States – leaving aside Malta and Cyprus – are graded under 4 on average (Slovenia is the only exception). Taking into account the increasing institutional weight of those countries in the EU, this puts a major question mark over the future of EU-Mediterranean relations. In any case, it seems obvious that there is an increasing divide between the Member States of the EU-27 as far as their respective commitments in EuroMed affairs is concerned.

In this respect, it is interesting to note that experts and actors originating from new Eastern European Member States tend to answer in general quite positively to the questions of the Survey. This complacency with the current situation may reflect a lower level of awareness about the challenges ahead in the Mediterranean. However, some issues, such as the potential accession of Turkey or the issue of the coherence of policies to the EU, are less positively considered. Paradoxically, the percentage of “Don't know” answers is relatively low.

“Il est bien évident que les pays de l'arc latin, notamment l'Espagne, semblent les plus impliqués.”

Syrian respondent

“Hoy, desgraciadamente, en muchas Cancillerías europeas no ribereñas parece que el Mediterráneo ya no está como tal entre sus prioridades, y vuelve a predominar la visión ‘Middle East.’”

Spanish respondent

“L'union des pays du Sud reste encore à construire, mais face à eux, les Etats membres de l'UE n'ont pas de politique étrangère commune et obéissent à la logique des relations bilatérales. Il n'y a pas de politique globale. L'engagement des Etats membres de l'UE est tributaire de leurs propres intérêts (sécurité, migration) et de leurs liens historiques (parfois ambigus) avec les Etats du Sud : La France, par exemple, oriente son aide principalement vers le Maghreb, l'Allemagne vers la Turquie. En outre, le PEM n'est pas connu des populations des 2 rives: celle du Sud, mais aussi celle du Nord.”

Moroccan respondent

“The Central European states are not deeply involved in the EMP cooperation, because their interests are situated more in the East of Europe (Ukraine, Russia, also South Caucasus and Belarus).”

Polish respondent

“The lack of interest of new member states is disappointing and that of Germany is bewildering.”

Israeli respondent

Question 1.9.

How would you assess the commitment of individual EU Member States in the achievement of the objectives of the EMP in general?

	Very disappointing						Very positive						Total*	Aver.	Dkn	Total**
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					
Austria	4	15	29	29	42	44	33	34	23	8	3	264	4.811	71	335	
	2%	6%	11%	11%	16%	17%	13%	13%	9%	3%	1%	100%		21%		
Belgium	3	5	11	25	31	57	51	45	27	8	3	266	5.451	68	334	
	1%	2%	4%	9%	12%	21%	19%	17%	10%	3%	1%	100%		20%		
Bulgaria	14	18	31	50	36	34	16	11	3	0	0	213	3.479	114	327	
	7%	8%	15%	23%	17%	16%	8%	5%	1%	0%	0%	100%		35%		
Cyprus	14	9	19	29	30	35	47	36	20	4	3	246	4.833	83	329	
	6%	4%	8%	12%	12%	14%	19%	15%	8%	2%	1%	100%		25%		
Czech Republic	22	19	38	45	28	44	29	21	4	2	2	254	3.752	75	329	
	9%	7%	15%	18%	11%	17%	11%	8%	2%	1%	1%	100%		23%		
Denmark	12	10	17	26	29	47	46	30	23	10	4	254	5.012	75	329	
	5%	4%	7%	10%	11%	19%	18%	12%	9%	4%	2%	100%		23%		
Estonia	19	22	22	40	35	46	16	11	5	1	0	217	3.585	112	329	
	9%	10%	10%	18%	16%	21%	7%	5%	2%	0%	0%	100%		34%		
Finland	4	10	11	27	24	35	41	45	30	14	6	247	5.551	84	331	
	2%	4%	4%	11%	10%	14%	17%	18%	12%	6%	2%	100%		25%		
France	2	11	10	8	15	23	41	64	72	46	22	314	6.796	24	338	
	2%	4%	4%	11%	10%	14%	17%	18%	12%	6%	2%	100%		21%		
Germany	3	11	10	28	30	40	43	49	48	15	8	285	5.737	49	334	
	1%	4%	4%	10%	11%	14%	15%	17%	17%	5%	3%	100%		15%		
Greece	3	1	16	20	29	45	52	48	40	12	4	270	5.741	61	331	
	1%	0%	6%	7%	11%	17%	19%	18%	15%	4%	1%	100%		18%		
Hungary	13	12	33	42	31	45	18	15	10	3	0	222	3.932	104	326	
	6%	5%	15%	19%	14%	20%	8%	7%	5%	1%	0%	100%		32%		
Ireland	17	12	25	35	36	41	24	13	12	5	2	222	4.108	99	321	
	8%	5%	11%	16%	16%	18%	11%	6%	5%	2%	1%	100%		31%		
Italy	4	5	10	17	24	46	50	59	51	20	4	290	6.01	42	332	
	1%	2%	3%	6%	8%	16%	17%	20%	18%	7%	1%	100%		13%		
Latvia	21	17	31	42	31	33	11	9	5	1	0	201	3.343	123	324	
	10%	8%	15%	21%	15%	16%	5%	4%	2%	0%	0%	100%		38%		
Lithuania	22	17	28	46	33	31	11	11	7	3	0	209	3.464	115	324	
	11%	8%	13%	22%	16%	15%	5%	5%	3%	1%	0%	100%		35%		

Continues >>

	Very disappointing						Very positive						Total*	Aver.	Dkn	Total**
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					
Luxembourg	9	8	20	31	23	45	28	20	17	13	2	216	4.81	108	324	
	4%	4%	9%	14%	11%	21%	13%	9%	8%	6%	1%	100%		33%		
Malta	3	3	13	21	27	37	37	44	41	20	4	250	5.852	76	326	
	1%	1%	5%	8%	11%	15%	15%	18%	16%	8%	2%	100%		23%		
Netherlands	4	5	25	27	28	48	50	33	23	10	0	253	5.111	72	325	
	2%	2%	10%	11%	11%	19%	20%	13%	9%	4%	0%	100%		22%		
Poland	17	20	41	38	31	45	21	14	10	2	1	240	3.738	85	325	
	7%	8%	17%	16%	13%	19%	9%	6%	4%	1%	0%	100%		26%		
Portugal	4	2	11	21	27	30	52	61	30	17	4	259	5.857	63	322	
	2%	1%	4%	8%	10%	12%	20%	24%	12%	7%	2%	100%		20%		
Romania	12	20	31	50	30	28	25	11	6	1	1	215	3.656	109	324	
	6%	9%	14%	23%	14%	13%	12%	5%	3%	0%	0%	100%		34%		
Slovakia	17	19	35	40	33	34	22	7	5	3	3	218	3.619	104	322	
	8%	9%	16%	18%	15%	16%	10%	3%	2%	1%	1%	100%		32%		
Slovenia	10	10	22	24	36	43	39	22	17	9	3	235	4.766	88	323	
	4%	4%	9%	10%	15%	18%	17%	9%	7%	4%	1%	100%		27%		
Spain	2	3	5	8	15	19	38	67	70	49	25	301	7.11	31	332	
	1%	1%	2%	3%	5%	6%	13%	22%	23%	16%	8%	100%		9%		
Sweden	4	3	13	14	26	32	48	46	38	21	12	257	6.062	72	329	
	2%	1%	5%	5%	10%	12%	19%	18%	15%	8%	5%	100%		22%		
UK	5	12	25	37	27	51	49	31	19	13	4	273	4.967	56	329	
	2%	4%	9%	14%	10%	19%	18%	11%	7%	5%	1%	100%		17%		

(*) Total number of answers expressing a particular assessment or opinion (i.e., excluding "Don't know" answers)

(**) Total number of respondents including "Don't know" answers